

Fred Carr House (Helen Rose Kimble House)
South side of Kentucky State Route 8
Vanceburg Vicinity
Lewis County
Kentucky

HABS No. KY-165

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KY
68-VANC.V.
3-

PHOTOGRAPHS

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

Historic American Buildings Survey
National Park Service
Southeast Region
Department of the Interior
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

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HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

FRED CARR HOUSE (Helen Rose Kimble House)

HABS NO. KY-165

Location: Kentucky
Lewis County
17th Congressional District
vicinity of Vanceburg
Kentucky State Route 8, between Vanceburg and
Concord

Present Owner: Kentucky Power Company
1701 Central Avenue
Ashland, Kentucky 41101

Present Occupant: unoccupied

Present Use: vacant farmhouse; demolition is being considered
by present owner (no date has been set).

Significance: The Fred Carr House is a fine mid-nineteenth
century farmhouse situated in a prominent position
along the Ohio River. Its siting and architectural
character establish it as one of the finest
houses of its type in the immediate area.
Exhibiting Creek Revival and Italianate styles
in its detailing, the house follows a traditional
form with a single-pile main block with center
passage and a semi-detached rear service ell. Its
form is nearly identical to the neighboring
Thomas J. Bruce (Hazel Cook) and John Bierly
Houses (circa 1860 and 1892-93). The architectural
details indicate an awareness of style that
extends beyond the immediate vicinity to urban
areas where such styles flourished in multiple
variations.

Although possibly built by a prior landowner,
Joseph Bobo, the house is associated primarily with
Fredrick M. Carr who, with his family, owned and
occupied it from the 1860s through the end of the
nineteenth century. Carr, for whom Carrs Landing
was named, was a prominent farmer and storekeeper
with financial interests in other Kentucky towns
along the Ohio River. The house reflects the
importance of the Carr family in this community
and the tastes and preferences of a local elite.
It suggests their more cosmopolitan outlook and
regional orientation toward the wider Ohio River
valley.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History

1. Date of erection: circa 1856-1861. The National Register nomination assigns a tentative date of 1861 to the construction of this property. Interviews with Mr. Walter Dickerson, an inhabitant of this community, indicate that the house was built by a "Dutchman", i.e., a German, named Joseph Bobo or by Fred Carr. Bobo is listed in the state tax records as owning acreage along the Ohio River as early as 1857, which is consistent with information provided by the deed records. Carr does not appear in the state tax lists as a landowner on the Ohio River until 1862.
2. Architect: Unknown.
3. Original and subsequent owners: Since information obtained through oral history interviews indicates that the house may have been built either by Joseph Bobo or Fredrick M. Carr, the partial chain of title begins with acquisition of the property by Bobo. Deeds cited are located in the Clerk's Office, Lewis County Courthouse, Vanceburg, Kentucky; complete chains of title were provided by Kentucky Power Company, Ashland, Kentucky.

1856 Deed April 10, 1856, recorded April 15, 1856
 in Volume N. Page 396
 John M. Stout and Achey [sic] his wife
 To
 Joseph Bobo

1860 Deed June 18, 1860, recorded June 19, 1860
 in Volume P. Page 208
 Joseph Bobo and Julia A. Bobo his wife
 To
 Fredrick M. Carr

1913 Deed September 2, 1913, recorded September 23, 1913
 in Volume 36, Page 74
 W. W. Ball, as executor under will of F.M. Carr,
 deceased
 To
 Mike Hoffman

1913 Deed October 1, 1913, recorded April 29, 1918
 in Volume 45, Page 36
 Mike Hoffman
 To
 Lena Bierly

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- 1918 Deed May 6, 1918, recorded May 6, 1918
in Volume 45, Page 107
Lena Bierly
to
Samuel E. Bierly
- 1947 Deed May 31, 1947, recorded June 13, 1963
in Volume 100, Page 53
S. E. Bierly and Bessie L. Bierly, his wife
To
Helen Rose Applegate
- 1978 Deed August 1, 1978, recorded August 15, 1978
in Volume 132, Page 410
Helen Rose Applegate Kimble and Garland Kimble,
her husband
To
Franklin Real Estate Company
- 1982 Deed October 18, 1982, recorded October 19, 1982
in Volume 140, Page 533
Franklin Real Estate Company
To
Kentucky Power Company

4. Builders, suppliers: See second paragraph of History section on p. 4.
5. Original plans and construction: No original drawings or architectural plans have been located. The two-story brick house is of single-pile depth with an L-shaped plan having a semi-detached rear service wing.
6. Alterations and additions: Additions to the original structure are confined to the incorporation of an existing exterior porch into an interior room. Similarly, alterations have been slight and are limited to the introduction of mechanical equipment (plumbing, heating, electrical).

B. Historical Context:

Carrs' Landing (or Carrs) was originally known as Stouts Bottom, taking its name from the Stout family, which held patents to much of the land in this area in the early nineteenth century. Lewis County itself was incorporated in 1806 and named for the explorer Meriwether Lewis. Settlers tended to come to the area via the Ohio River, and as is characteristic of frontier societies, the rate of population growth of Lewis County was extremely high in the early decades, exceeding the state statistic from 1810 through

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1840. In the decade, 1840-1850, the county grew at a slower rate than the state as a whole, but population growth began to pick up again after 1850. Despite the upheaval associated with Civil War and Reconstruction, population growth rates in the county exceeded the state-wide growth rate in the decade, 1860-1870. Construction of the Fred Carr and Thomas J. Bruce (Hazel Cook) Houses can be associated with this period of population growth and prosperity.

The Carr House is said to have been built either by a "Dutchman" (i.e., German) named Joseph Bobo or by Fredrick Carr. Bobo bought the property in 1856 and appears for the first time in the state tax lists for 1857. The entry describes him as owning 100 acres on the Ohio River, two horses and mares and two head of cattle. The description of the property corresponds to the land he bought from Stout, and therefore, he may actually have been in residence by this time. The following year, 1858, he was taxed for 100 acres on the Ohio River, four horses and mares, and six head of cattle. In 1859, he had increased his holdings to 138 acres on the Ohio River, five horses and mares, six head of cattle and three hogs. He is enumerated in the 1860 federal census of population in sequence with other householders who are known to have lived in this area. The entry lists Joseph Bobo, aged 33, a farmer; his wife Julia, aged 27; and their three children: Francisco, age 3, Alenzo, age 2, and Ada, age 11 months.

Fredrick Carr does not appear in the state tax lists owning land on the Ohio River until 1862, although he bought the property from Bobo two years earlier. In 1862, he listed property in the state tax lists consisting of 137 acres on the Ohio River, four town lots, and three slaves. Two years later, he had increased his acreage to 201 acres on the river but had reduced his holdings in town to one lot. He owned a total of four slaves and six head of cattle. He also had a store, but it is not clear whether the store was located in town or on the river at this time, although interviews with members of the Carrs Community consistently identified a store with the Carr house. In 1865, he was taxed for 200 acres on the Ohio River, four slaves, three horses and mares, seven head of cattle, one store, twelve tons of hay, 500 bushels of corn and 550 bushels of wheat. He appears to have been prosperous since he was also assessed on \$160 worth of clocks, watches and other similar furnishings as well as \$40 in plate.* Since he does not appear to have owned any town lots in 1865, the store was apparently located at Carrs.

*"Plate" is a term used in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries to denote gold and silver dishes, cutlery, etc.

The relative affluence of both Thomas Bruce (Bruce House) and Fredrick Carr (Carr House) is evident in the architectural character of their houses and in their ownership of slaves. In 1860, slaves represented a mere 2.8 percent of the county's total population in contrast to the state statistic of 19.5 percent. The neighboring Dickerson House (1844) is said to have been built by slaves, and the locations of slave houses scattered among the fields are also known to residents of this community. Both the Carrs and the Bruces are believed to have sympathized with the Confederate cause, which was not uncommon in the Ohio River valley although Kentucky remained within the Union. It is not surprising, therefore, that the church which the Bruces, Carrs and Bierlys helped to organize was affiliated with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South (Peter Taylor Chapel, 1878). The Methodist Episcopal Church, South, was created in the 1830s when the Southern congregations separated out of the national conference. Its creation signified the emergence of Southern sectionalism prior to the Civil War. In the post-war period, its continued vitality contributed to the definition of a Southern regional identity.

Carr continued to work his farm and keep a store. The 1870 federal census lists his occupation as "farmer". He and his wife Ellen had five children. Henry Jefferson, a clerk in a dry goods store, and Joshua Davis, a farm laborer, also boarded with them; presumably both of these men worked for Carr either in his store or on his farm. The tax lists for 1870 enumerate 202 acres, 6 horses and mares, 10 head of cattle, 1 store, 20 tons of hay and 130 bushels of corn. Carr's Confederate sympathies are said to have resulted in severe fines after the war. Although his lands were not diminished, he only listed plate valued at \$30 in 1870. By 1874, however, his taxable property had increased substantially. He listed 12 horses and mares, 17 head of cattle, 35 hogs, one store, \$460 worth of plate and furnishings, 10 tons of hay, 600 bushels of corn and 2500 pounds of tobacco.

Although Lewis County is considered part of eastern Kentucky, it lacks the mineral resources for which this region is generally known. The county is hilly and historically depressed, except for the rich valleys of the Ohio River and Kinniconick and Cabin Creeks. In the 1870s, its principal products were corn, wheat, rye, oats, horses, cattle and hogs. The products of both the Bruce and Carr farms in this period typify such agricultural prosperity as the county enjoyed. In the middle and late nineteenth century, cultivation of tobacco began to spread from the Bluegrass to other areas of the state. The enumeration of tobacco among Carr's taxable wealth in 1874 reflects the introduction of this crop to this area, where it rapidly assumed prominence.

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The spur to the coalescence of a community through this area resulted from the fortunate combination of arable land and good transportation. Although the Carrs landings were not a regular stop for packets on the Ohio River, residents flagged a vessel when a shipment of tobacco and/or livestock was ready to ship to Cincinnati, and the boat tied up at one of the landings located in front of the houses.

Competition from the Maysville and Big Sandy Railroad in the 1880s generally stimulated the growth of towns along the Ohio River in this period. James Stout sold an easement to the Maysville and Big Sandy in 1852, and Carr sold a second easement to the railroad in 1889. The Chesapeake and Ohio bought out the Maysville and Big Sandy and converted it primarily to a coal/freight line to serve the burgeoning steel industry in eastern Ohio. In this part of Lewis County, however, access to the river and to surface routes also invited commercial development. Stout kept a store in this area in 1876, and Carr also had a store and post office in a frame building adjacent to his brick dwelling; the Bierlys later took this building down. The first depot was located behind the Carr house but was later moved further up the line to its position west and behind the John Bierly's House, when the railroad track was widened.

By 1881, Carrs Landing had its own post office as well as the Peter Taylor Chapel (1878) and the first of three school houses. Construction of the adjacent John Bierly House dates to this period. By 1910, federal census takers enumerated a separate district bound by "Stouts Land" (Carrs Lane) and the turnpike, which included the railroad depot, a general store, a lumber mill, a millinery store and school. Residents voted in a small town across the ridge on Quicks Run. Carrs appeared on a 1925 geological map of the county as a railroad station surrounded by a cluster of buildings. It also appeared on a 1937 state map as a cluster of buildings with a store, railroad depot, church, cemetery and school. A Works Projects Administration description of the area in 1939 noted that the communities "are tiny and cluster beside the highway or along the railroad tracks". As such, Carrs can be seen to represent a typical settlement pattern for this part of the state in the early to mid-twentieth century.

Carr lived on the property until early in the twentieth century. He maintained ties with Maysville, however, and both he and his wife are buried in the Maysville cemetery. After his death in March 1913, the property was turned over to his executor and eventually sold to Samuel Bierly. Bierly and his family had been living in a smaller frame house near the river until the flood of 1917. He and his wife lived in the house until the 1960s. While the Bierlys lived in the house, the yard surrounding it was said to have been fairly extensively landscaped (Interview with Ms. Kimble). Their

daughter Helen Rose Applegate Kimble inherited the property and subsequently sold it to Kentucky Power Company.

C. Sources of Information:

1. Maps:

- 1925 Geological map of Lewis County, Kentucky. Surveyed by E. S. Perry. Kentucky Geological Survey, Frankfort, Kentucky. Scale: 1":1 mile.
- 1937 Traffic flow map, Lewis County, Kentucky. Prepared by the Kentucky Department of Highways in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Public Roads. Scale: 1":1 1/2 miles.

2. Unpublished and published sources:

Bowman, Mary Jean and W. Warren Haynes

- 1963 Resources and people of east Kentucky; problems and potentials of a lagging economy. Resources for the Future by Johns Hopkins University Press. Baltimore.

Collins, Richard and Lewis Collins

- 1882 History of Kentucky. 2 vols. Collins & Co., Covington, Kentucky.

Eastern Kentucky.

- 1865 n.p., n.p.

Hathaway, Beverly West

- 1974 Inventory of county records of Kentucky. Accelerated Indexing System Inc., Bountiful, Utah

Larrance, Isaac

- 1880 Post office key, or Kentucky map by figures with a key to space. Isaac Larrance, Plainville, Ohio.

Mead, H.E.

- 1867 Kentucky and Tennessee; a complete guide to their railroad stations and their distances, connections north and south. Their rivers, their landings and distances. H. E. Mead, Louisville, Kentucky.

Methodist Episcopal Church, South, Peter Taylor Chapel

- n.d. Register. Manuscript in possession of Mrs. Inez Barnhardt, Vanceburg, Kentucky.

- n.d. Sunday School Book. Manuscript in possession of Mrs. Inez Barnhardt, Vanceburg, Kentucky.

National Register of Historic Places

- 1978 National Register of Historic Places Nomination
Form: Historic Resources of Carrs River Community,
Lewis County, Kentucky. Compiled by Claudia
Lynn Watson, Soil Systems, Inc. On file at the
National Register of Historic Places, Washington,
D.C.

Piatt, G. Sam

- 1979 Power plant will replace former way of life.
Ashland (KY) Daily Independent, February 25, 1979.
Copy of article supplied by Kentucky Power
Company, Ashland, Kentucky.

Kentucky, State of

- 1842- Tax lists, Lewis County (manuscript). Microfilm
1875 of originals on file at the Lewis County
Public Library, Vanceburg, Kentucky.

Talley, William M.

- 1971 Talley's northeastern Kentucky papers. American
Reference Publishers, Fort Worth, Texas.

University of Kentucky, Works Projects Administration

- 1939 Kentucky; a guide to the bluegrass state.
Harcourt, Brace and Company, New York.

U.S., Bureau of Census

- 1860 Population schedules of the Eighth Census of
the United States: 1860; Kentucky, Lewis County,
Free Inhabitants. Microfilm of original on
file at the National Archives, Washington, D.C.
- 1860 Population Schedules of the Eighth Census of the
United States: 1860, Kentucky, Lewis County,
Slave Schedules. Microfilm of original on file
at the National Archives, Washington, D.C.
- 1870 Population Schedules of the Ninth Census of the
United States: 1870, Kentucky, Lewis County, Vol. 20,
Vanceburg Precinct. Microfilm of original on
file at the National Archives, Washington, D.C.
- 1880 Population Schedules of the Tenth Census of the
United States: 1880, Kentucky, Vol. 19, Lewis
County, Vanceburg Precinct. Microfilm of original
on file at the National Archives, Washington, D.C.
- 1900 Twelfth Census of the United States: 1900.
Schedule No. 1. Population, Kentucky, Lewis County,
Martins Precinct. Microfilm of original on file
at the National Archives, Washington, D.C.

1910. Thirteenth Census of the United States: 1910.
Schedule No. 1. Population, Kentucky, Lewis
County, Magisterial District No. 2, Martins Voting
District. Microfilm of original on file at the
National Archives.

3. Materials provided by Kentucky Power Company, Ashland, Kentucky:

Gray, Woods & Cooper

1977 Abstract of Title and Final Title Certificate, Option
#3 Thomas J. Bruce House (Hazel Cook House)

1977 Abstract of title and Preliminary Title Certificate.
Option #9 John Bierly (Maude Bierly) House

1977 Abstract of Title and Preliminary Certificate of
Title, Option #10 (Fred Carr House).

1978 Continuation of Abstract of Title and Final Title
Certificate, Option #6.

1978 Abstract of Title and Preliminary Title Certificate,
Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

4. Oral History Interviews:

Dickerson, Walter. Recollections of the Carrs Community.
Lewis County, Kentucky, Historic Documentation (492-20055).
March 1, 1983. Interviewed by Amy Friedlander and Roger Wheeler.
Tape and transcript on file at Soil Systems, Inc., Alexandria,
Virginia.

Bierly, Maude and Helen Kimble. Recollections of the Carrs
Community. Lewis County, Kentucky, Historic Documentation
(492-20055). March 2, 1983. Interviewed by Amy Friedlander
and Roger Wheeler. Tape and transcript on file at Soil Systems,
Inc., Alexandria, Virginia.

Barnhardt, Inez. Recollections of the Peter Taylor Chapel and
the Carrs Community. Lewis County, Kentucky, Historic
Documentation (492-20055). March 2, 1983. Interviewed by
Amy Friedlander and Roger Wheeler. Notes on file at Soil
Systems, Inc., Alexandria, Virginia.

McCann, Peggy. Recollections of Peter Taylor Chapel and the
Carrs Community. Lewis County, Kentucky, Historic Documentation
(492-20055). March 2, 1983. Interviewed by Amy Friedlander
and Roger Wheeler. Tape and transcript on file at Soil Systems,
Inc., Alexandria, Virginia.

PART II: ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement

1. Architectural character: The Fred Carr House is an example of a local variation of the Greek Revival style. Its construction date is somewhat late, on a national level, for that style and Victorian decorative elements serve as a concession to the concurrent Romantic Revival. Its center passage, single-pile plan with rear dining room and service ell is typical of mid-nineteenth century houses of similar size and represents a break with earlier, Georgian-based plans. The bracketed cornice and sawn porch elements of the facade are suggestive of the Italianate mode and are style-conscious elements interesting in comparison to the more conservative parallel elements at the rear of the house.
2. Condition of fabric: The house appears to be structurally sound although considerable damage has occurred as a result of its vacancy. Water damage at the center of the facade wall has penetrated the interior and is evident in the deteriorated plaster finished walls and the stained exterior brick. The cornice and wood porch elements are in poor condition; any preservation attempt would require a combination of stabilization and reproduction. In all cases, enough of the original fabric remains in good condition to provide a basis for reproduction of lost or badly damaged elements.

B. Description of Exterior:

1. Over-all dimensions: The L-shaped house has a 44' facade (north elevation) with a 20' east elevation and an 80' west elevation. The rear ell is 17' wide and 60' deep.
2. Foundations: The house has a cut-stone foundation with a stone watertable.
3. Walls: The exterior walls are of red brick laid in eight-course common bond. A storage room at the rear ell is part of the original design and is of frame construction clad with weatherboards. The rear enclosed porch (originally open) is also of frame.
4. Porches:
 - a. Facade: The facade porch is one-story in height and extends across the three central bays of the north elevation. The facade porch, constructed of wood, has a flat roof with box cornice. The wood floor is raised about eighteen inches above

the ground on brick piers. Two replacement steps of poured concrete rise to the center front of the porch, aligned with the central door. Eight square posts with chamfered edges extend along the front. Posts at the extreme ends of the front are paired. Simple sawn brackets form a tripartite arch between each pair of columns. An entablature below the box cornice has a single pendant bisecting each arched bracket. Four engaged pilasters frame the three bays of the facade.

- b. Rear Ell, One-Story Section: A small open porch connects the frame storage room with the two-story porch at the junction of the rear ell and main block of the house. The service porch is actually an L-shaped semi-exterior room. The rear ell is in two sections-- the one-story rear service wing and the two-story dining room and bedroom extension of the main block. At the junction of the two sections of the ell is the open porch. This arrangement effectively isolated the kitchen and storage areas from the formal rooms of the house. This symbolic distinction between service and formal or servants and family section of the house is frequently expressed in a variety of ways during this period. A physical advantage for such an arrangement may have been isolating the fire hazard inherent in a kitchen. The porch has simple square posts of wood and a raised wood floor. The roof is a continuation of the gable roof of the kitchen.
 - c. Rear Ell, Two-Story Section: A two-story porch was originally designed at the junction of the rear ell and the main block. The rear ell at this point is two-stories in height. The first floor of this porch was originally open, supported by square posts. It has subsequently been adapted as an enclosed room. The second floor section of the porch, however, remains intact. It features square posts with a balustrade having sawn vasiform balusters. A door at the second floor stair landing opens onto the porch. A second door opens into the rear room on the second floor wing; access to this room is only through the open porch. The porch roof is an extension of the uneven gable roof of the ell. The upper section of the porch has been infilled between the posts to provide protection from the weather. The porch probably served as a semi-exterior sleeping area.
5. Chimneys: The main block of the house has two interior end chimneys located in the center of the gable ends. Two additional chimneys are located in the rear ell: one in

dining room, the second in the rearmost room or kitchen. The chimneys are simply treated with the top course of bricks raised slightly.

6. Openings:

- a. Doorways and doors: The central first floor bay on the facade is the principal entrance. The doorway is treated in a manner almost identical to that on the Thomas J. Bruce (Hazel Cook) House. It features a wood door with four rectangular panels having cyma molded, raised fields. The door has a tripartite transom with the largest light extending the width of the door. Sidelights have three panes and one wood panel each surround the door. The small lights on the transom are located above the sidelights and are set apart by a sill and by brackets with stylized acanthus leaf motifs. At the rear of the center passage, a paneled door is set slightly off center from the front door of the same design. This rear door has a simple one light transom and should be considered an interior door with the enclosure of the open porch onto which it originally opened. Four panel wood doors are found opening from the dining room and kitchen wings onto the semi-exterior porch that divides the one- and two-story sections of the rear ell. They are set slightly off-center from each other. A small, four panel wood door of simpler design provides access to the original frame storage room built to the east side of the kitchen wing. There is one door on the west elevation that provides access to the small room of the kitchen wing. The door has been altered from its original four panel design to accommodate four glass panes in the upper section.
- b. Windows and shutters: Windows throughout the house are entirely of the six-over-six pane variety. They feature delicate muntins. Finely finished stone is used in the simple, bold lintels and in the smaller, slightly raised sills. The east gable end of the main block of the house is without fenestration. Louvered shutters are of wood and are original features. With the exception of the one-story kitchen wing, they are found on windows throughout the house. They are painted medium-dark green.

7. Roof:

- a. Shape, covering: The house has a gable roof with two slopes of gentle pitch. Standing-seam metal roofing is used throughout the house and the porches.
- b. Cornice, eaves: The house has slightly projecting eaves with an architrave cornice with frieze and Italianate style sawn brackets. Gable ends feature partial returns. The extreme rear section of the house features an interesting Classical cornice of S- and C-scrolls in a running wave motif. The design is on a thin board that extends just below the eave, projecting several inches in front of the simple frieze; this arrangement is effective in allowing for the interplay of light and shade, dramatically highlighting a simple detail.

C. Description of Interior:

1. Floor plans: (Refer to sketch plans).

- a. First floor: The L-shaped house has a main block which includes the north elevation or facade. The main block has a center passage and two, flanking rooms. A rear ell, sixty feet in length, extends back from the west parlor. This ell includes a one- and a two-story section divided by a semi-exterior porch. The two-story section contains a dining room on the first floor; the one-story section contains a kitchen and related service room. The rear door of the center passage originally opened onto an open porch. The porch was enclosed in the twentieth century to form a small glazed room and bathroom. This room appears to have been used as the kitchen, replacing the function of the room at the extreme rear of the house, originally designed for that purpose. A small storage room, originally unattached to the house, is located at the east side of the kitchen, off the open porch. It is of frame construction.
- b. Second Floor: The plan of the second floor is like that of the first with the exception that, above the first floor dining room, are two small rooms. There are two large rooms to either side of the center passage served by doors in the same position as those on the first floor plan. One of the small rooms in the ell is served by a door in the west front room. The extreme rear room has only one door which opens to the exterior porch. Access to this porch from the main block of the house is through a door at the stair landing.

The size of the porch indicates that it may have been used as a sleeping porch, as does the fact that it is partially enclosed and protected. The function of the small isolated room at the rear of the house is not known. It may have served as servants quarters or as an office or school room. Its special function is indicated by the fact that it is accessible only by first going outdoors onto the open porch.

2. Stairways: The house has only one stairway located in the center passage. Thirteen steps rise to the second floor landing passage. The open string stair has two turned balusters to a riser. The vasiform turnings are of Classical inspiration. The newel post is simply turned and of walnut. The banister is also of walnut. Spandrels are composed of simple S- and C-scrolls in stylized combination.
3. Flooring: Floors are of uniform width pine boards. They have been painted in most cases.
4. Walls and ceiling finish: The walls on the first floor rise eleven feet to the ceilings. Ceiling height is slightly lower on the second floor. Walls and ceilings are finished in plaster (reinforced with animal hair) on wood lath. The baseboard is composed of a single board with quarterround molding at the base. The moldings on the baseboard are in the Greek Revival style with attenuated cyma curves. In the center passage (first and second floors), the west front room, dining room, and the small room on the second floor adjacent to the west front room, the plaster was originally painted. In all but the smallest room, the decoration consisted of rectangular fields of blue defined by thin rectangular bands of red and yellow. The effect is of paneled or framed fields of blue. This painted treatment was entirely concealed by a later series of wallpaper and paint. The small, rear room is painted a single color about 4/5 the height of the walls, it is then painted a second color and the division marked by a stencilled floral pattern. The floral stencilling is a stylized rose motif with red and green. It appears to date to the end of the nineteenth or early years of the twentieth century, and is not of the same period as the other, simpler designs.

5. Openings:

- a. Doorways and doors: Interior doors are of wood with four raised panels each. The rectangular panels have cyma moldings. Doors are set within vigorously molded surrounds with compound S- and S-scrolls.
- b. Windows: Windows are set within surrounds identical to those of the doors.

6. Decorative features and trim:

- a. Chimneypieces: Chimneypieces in the Greek Revival style are composed of simple boards built up from the chimney breast. Pilasters with cyma molded capitals support plain mantle shelves. The chimney-pieces are found in all of the principal rooms without variation. In some rooms, they are found in combination with chimney breast closets. These closets have four doors with an upper and a lower section. The doors have raised panels with cyma holdings.

- 7. Hardware: Doors are hung on butt hinges of cast iron. Door knobs are of white porcelain and "agate" porcelain. Simple box locks of cast iron are found on all doors.

8. Mechanical Equipment:

- a. Heating: Hot air registers are found in all of the rooms with the furnace located in the basement.
- b. Lighting: Some rooms have ceiling inprinted light fixtures, c.1920, which would have held bare light bulbs.
- c. Plumbing: Plumbing was added to the enclosed section of the porch at the junction of the rear ell and main block. This area contained the second kitchen (replacing the rear ell kitchen). A small bathroom was added under the stairs on the first floor.

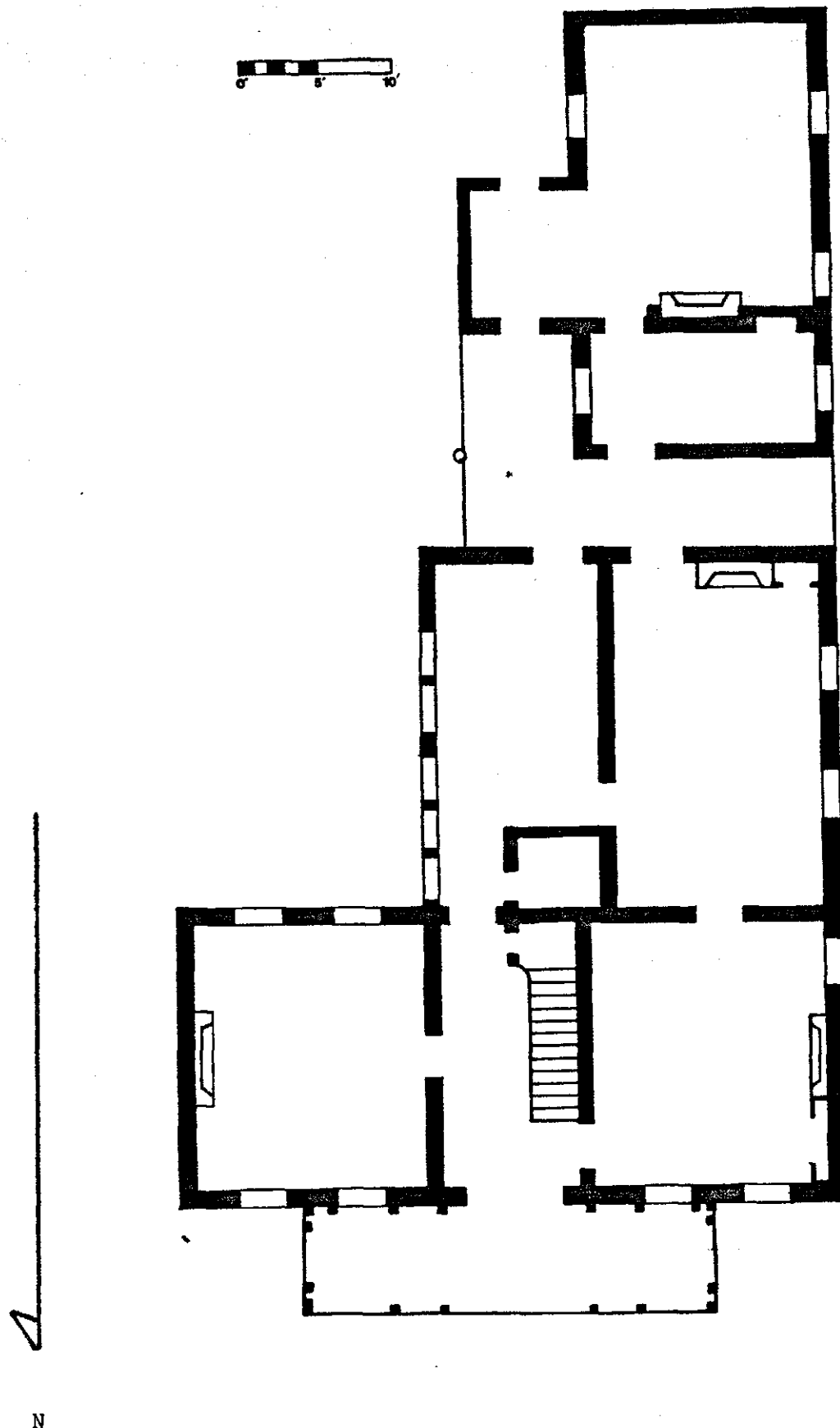
D. Site:

- 1. General setting and orientation: The house and associated farm are situated in a valley formed by a range of hills to the south and the Ohio River to the north. The house faces north to the river and is situated about one-tenth of one mile back from Kentucky State Rte. 8.

2. Historic Landscape Design: The landscape design seen on the property today dates to the early twentieth century, with large shade trees and ornamental shrubs. Few of the original outbuildings remain. The size of the yard has probably been diminished by the encroachment of cultivated land concurrent with the abandonment of the house.
3. Outbuildings: There is a large frame barn currently used for cattle and horses situated very close to Kentucky State Rte. 8. It is situated at the start of the dirt lane that leads to a park or circular termination at the house. The barn is enclosed within a fenced yard. There is a small smokehouse about thirty yards behind the main house; it is of frame construction and has been covered with brick facing in this century. The smokehouse has one door on the north gable end, which has a projecting roof, possibly to keep wood stored against the building dry. A dirt land extends behind the main house to a small tenant house of frame construction. It is two stories in height with two rooms to a floor and a gable roof. It is clad in rusticated molded sheet metal, which appears to be the original means of covering dating to c.1925-30. The yard is fenced with board and wire fencing and is planted with grass. The surrounding fields were planted in corn at the time of the survey.

PART III: PROJECT INFORMATION

Federal Agency Involved: Environmental Protection Agency
The American Electric Power Service Corporation (Canton, Ohio), through the Kentucky Power Company (Ashland, Kentucky) requested this documentation. They have proposed a power plant to be constructed on the site, which would impact the Thomas J. Bruce (Hazel Cook) House, the John Bierly (Maude Bierly) House, the Fred Carr House, and the Peter Taylor Chapel. The architectural and photographic components of this project were conducted in May 1982 with Elizabeth W. Anderson as Project Manager and Robert A. Warnock as Architectural Historian. Historical documentation, including oral history interviews and archival research, and preparation of the final document were completed during March 1983 with Charles H. LeeDecker as Project Manager and Amy Friedlander as Historian. Messrs. Russ Coburn and Roger Wheeler of Kentucky Power Company and Messrs. Frank Ferraro and Thomas Webb of American Electric Power Service Corporation were liasons for this project.



Fred Carr House (Helen Rose Kimble House)
Sketch Plan- First Floor